

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS per annum; THREE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months; 75 CENTS per month for a shorter period.
The Weekly Journal at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance for six months; Fifty Cents for Three Months.

ANCE AND SETTLE IN MOORE COUNTY—SETTLE LOSEN TERRY.

Vance and Settle met in discussion at Jonesboro on Friday. The discussion was interrupted by a rain, but not however before each candidate had made his first speech. The following account of the discussion after the rain we take from the Raleigh Sentinel:

After the heavy rain had run the crowd from the first stand the candidates gathered their reply speeches in the upper portion of Ryan & Buchanan's stores. A great mass of the street, many of them, sat on the sidewalk, low up to their chins in hard cold and mean whiskey. Judge Settle waxed fiercer than usual in his retort of his kinsmen in 1870. This set the blood of the other to work in the whiskey men. They groaned at the judge. He flushed at once with anger. They groaned again. He then denounced them. He said: "I tell you, these kinsmen of mine, who you call me; you scoundrels; you infernal friends of hell, you!"

"Harral for Vance!" yelled a crowd.
Judge Settle—"If my competitor does not rebuke you for this conduct, he is not the gentleman I have always found him in this campaign. If he does not tell you he wishes no help from such as you, he is not the gentleman I have always known him since our boyhood."

Another groan and cries for Vance. Settle—"Will the decent people of Moore county suffer me to make the crowd as you, he is not the gentleman I have always known him since our boyhood."

The judge then continued on the subject of *habes corpus*, and cooled off rapidly at every inch of returning reason. He did Vance the justice to say that he believed he never in all his life had heard of any woman save in the way of kindness. (The crowd clapped their hands.) The judge cooled.

Vance arose, perfectly at home and at ease. He said: "The crowd knew that the campaign had been decided between them, and that the judge's friends had predominated. He had always been treated with respect. He could not tolerate such conduct in these men, and at the same time he condemned the severe language used towards him by Judge Settle. He thought in his cooler moments the judge would see his own mistake and apologize for such hasty speech. The admirable self-possession of Vance, the easy way in which he met the crowd, and set the judge himself to laughing, won him the full measure of a well balanced man in the minds of all that crowd, and the sun set as brilliant a Vance victory at Jonesboro as had been won by Judge Settle."

The judge then arose after Vance and explained how easily such taunts could provoke a speaker into madness, that he had no reference in his offensive language to those of the kinsmen who had never hung or stabbed or drowned, (and right here a half drunken fellow yelled: "but I do not wish you, sir, more than any of this apology to yourself.")

The truth is just this: It has never been wrong in Judge Settle to appeal to the bad passions of men. It was equally wrong in Vance to appeal to the good passions of men. It was equally wrong in Judge Settle to appeal to the bad passions of men. It was equally wrong in Vance to appeal to the good passions of men.

THE AMENDMENTS IN THE WEST-MAJOR AVERY.
Major A. C. Avery, of Burke, and S. Trivett, Esq., are the opposing candidates for Elector in the Mountain District, and opened their campaign at Morganton last week.

The Asheville *Expositor* speaks in very handsome terms of Major Avery's argument. It says of that portion devoted to the consideration of the amendments:

Major Avery's defense of the constitutional amendments was able and eloquent, and produced a most excellent impression upon the people. He showed that most of the important amendments were supported in the convention by a large number of the publicans, and were not, therefore, objectionable to the leaders of the party. Major Avery having been a member of the constitutional convention is doubtless able to discuss these amendments. These gentlemen will speak at Marion next week during the sitting of the court.

Under date of August 2, Platteville, Colorado, a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes to that paper as follows:

"About 10 o'clock in the morning attention was called to a rumbling, rumbling sound, as of many earthquakes, and immediately the air was darkened, the sun hidden by myriads—thousands of bushels—of these terrible insects (grasshoppers), which in a few moments began to descend upon the gardens and fields in every direction. For an hour or two all hands—men, women and children—sallied forth, armed with every conceivable weapon, to fight the horrid invader of our garden. But all in vain. While we men were driving off one thousand billions, four times as many more would settle down behind us, over and all around us, until in utter despair we were glad to beat an inglorious retreat to the house. They filled and covered everything. The vegetation, the earth, the stables, house and all, were literally black or brown all over, and in the ditches they lay or crawled two to four inches deep."

Hon. C. C. Clay of Huntsville, Alabama, gave his first vote since his incarceration in Fortress Monroe on Monday, August 7th inst. Of course, he voted the State Democratic ticket throughout. Under the Radical State Constitution of 1868, he was disfranchised. The Democratic Constitution of 1875 re-enfranchised him. He is still subject to the disabilities imposed by the "magnanimous" Radical Congress for participation in the so-called rebellion, and is ineligible to office. However, he is in a good large company—estimated by *Expositor* Blaine to number 730.

A White Boy Made The Servant of a Negro—A Negro Justice of the Peace Virtually Makes a White Boy His Slave.

It is the province of the JOURNAL this morning to bring to light some of the facts connected with perhaps the deepest insult to the white race of North Carolina that has yet been offered through the teachings and practice of the Radical party. This outrage which we shall presently set forth is of no recent origin. It had its commencement ten-years or more ago, and it exists in the city of Wilmington today.

Previous to the commencement of the late war between the States a native born citizen died in Wilmington, leaving behind him a widow and two children. He was a native of Wales, and having crossed the Atlantic sought a home in North Carolina, and married a wife near Shalotte in the county of Brunswick. In the course of time he removed to Wilmington and settled himself near the Southern suburb of the city in a house which he had purchased. There he lived for years in the quiet enjoyment of a comfortable home which honest industry had provided for his happy and contented little family.

About the commencement of hostilities he sickened and died. The honest Welshman died under the sustaining hope and belief that he had provided for his wife and children whom he was leaving behind to fight the battle of life without his aid and protection, a home which the laws of his adopted country would protect and defend to their use.

This Welshman's name was Charles Ellis.

The years rolled on; the fierce battle raged from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and Charles Ellis lay sleeping in his grave, while his bereaved family rested under the roof which he had provided. Then the rights of persons and property were maintained in North Carolina, though battle, bloody battle was the thought of every heart and the theme of every tongue. The elder son, though scarcely old enough to bear arms, became dissatisfied with his inactivity, and he too went to the front and was never again heard of. The widow and her little son John, two or three years old, were thus left still more desolate and dependent.

The war closed, and with its close commenced the various steps of reconstructing the Union. Then, too, commenced the perpetration of the outrage which it is our purpose to relate, an outrage which, if we mistake not, the people of Wilmington will regard as not only a lasting and irreparable injury to an individual, but an injury to the whole community and a burning shame to the white race.

Just after the war Mrs. Ellis suffered Joseph C. Hill, a negro, now a Justice of the Peace, to occupy a house on her lot. This he and his family continued to do up to Mr. Ellis' death. At her death Hill took possession of the entire premises and also took control over Mrs. Ellis' orphan child, John, then about three or four years old. The house he has continued to occupy up to the present time. There has at no time been a possible way by which he could have become the owner of it, there having been no competent person to convey title to it. But the possession of the house and the exercise of ownership over it sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with his conduct towards the unprotected, helpless white boy, John Ellis.

Through the device of a Radical Judge of Probate he obtained the legal control of the boy. The statement is almost incredible, but the truth of it can be established beyond all question. For eight years and more this white boy has been the servant of a black negro, who is a trespasser in the boy's own house. He has been compelled during the time to perform services of the most menial character. He has been required to do his master's marketing. He has been compelled to address Hill and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hill. He has been the nurse of their black children. He has been bound not only to do servant's work about the house, but the kitchen work, to wash the pots and ovens and to cook. He has not even been allowed to take his seat at the same table with his black master, but was forced to take his food after Hill and his family had finished. Not only has this white boy been compelled to submit to all this degradation and menial service, but when he failed to come up to the requirements made of him, his back was striped with the lash of his black master and mistress.

We have been informed that recently, since the boy has attained to some size, he has been inclined to assert a little independence, and that he is not so submissive to the treatment to which he has been accustomed.

It may be asked why has this thing existed so long without being made public.

The answer is the very severest commentary upon the local government under which we live.

When Hill first got control of the boy there was some talk about the outrage, among the few who knew of the circumstance. There were several white men who were willing and anxious to take charge of the boy, but failed in their efforts to do so. He was then a mere child, and being acquainted with Hill and his family before

Wilmington

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

THE GREATEST OUTRAGE YET KNOWN.

A White Boy Made The Servant of a Negro—A Negro Justice of the Peace Virtually Makes a White Boy His Slave.

It is the province of the JOURNAL this morning to bring to light some of the facts connected with perhaps the deepest insult to the white race of North Carolina that has yet been offered through the teachings and practice of the Radical party. This outrage which we shall presently set forth is of no recent origin. It had its commencement ten-years or more ago, and it exists in the city of Wilmington today.

Previous to the commencement of the late war between the States a native born citizen died in Wilmington, leaving behind him a widow and two children. He was a native of Wales, and having crossed the Atlantic sought a home in North Carolina, and married a wife near Shalotte in the county of Brunswick. In the course of time he removed to Wilmington and settled himself near the Southern suburb of the city in a house which he had purchased. There he lived for years in the quiet enjoyment of a comfortable home which honest industry had provided for his happy and contented little family.

About the commencement of hostilities he sickened and died. The honest Welshman died under the sustaining hope and belief that he had provided for his wife and children whom he was leaving behind to fight the battle of life without his aid and protection, a home which the laws of his adopted country would protect and defend to their use.

This Welshman's name was Charles Ellis.

The years rolled on; the fierce battle raged from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and Charles Ellis lay sleeping in his grave, while his bereaved family rested under the roof which he had provided. Then the rights of persons and property were maintained in North Carolina, though battle, bloody battle was the thought of every heart and the theme of every tongue. The elder son, though scarcely old enough to bear arms, became dissatisfied with his inactivity, and he too went to the front and was never again heard of. The widow and her little son John, two or three years old, were thus left still more desolate and dependent.

The war closed, and with its close commenced the various steps of reconstructing the Union. Then, too, commenced the perpetration of the outrage which it is our purpose to relate, an outrage which, if we mistake not, the people of Wilmington will regard as not only a lasting and irreparable injury to an individual, but an injury to the whole community and a burning shame to the white race.

Just after the war Mrs. Ellis suffered Joseph C. Hill, a negro, now a Justice of the Peace, to occupy a house on her lot. This he and his family continued to do up to Mr. Ellis' death. At her death Hill took possession of the entire premises and also took control over Mrs. Ellis' orphan child, John, then about three or four years old. The house he has continued to occupy up to the present time. There has at no time been a possible way by which he could have become the owner of it, there having been no competent person to convey title to it. But the possession of the house and the exercise of ownership over it sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with his conduct towards the unprotected, helpless white boy, John Ellis.

Through the device of a Radical Judge of Probate he obtained the legal control of the boy. The statement is almost incredible, but the truth of it can be established beyond all question. For eight years and more this white boy has been the servant of a black negro, who is a trespasser in the boy's own house. He has been compelled during the time to perform services of the most menial character. He has been required to do his master's marketing. He has been compelled to address Hill and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hill. He has been the nurse of their black children. He has been bound not only to do servant's work about the house, but the kitchen work, to wash the pots and ovens and to cook. He has not even been allowed to take his seat at the same table with his black master, but was forced to take his food after Hill and his family had finished. Not only has this white boy been compelled to submit to all this degradation and menial service, but when he failed to come up to the requirements made of him, his back was striped with the lash of his black master and mistress.

We have been informed that recently, since the boy has attained to some size, he has been inclined to assert a little independence, and that he is not so submissive to the treatment to which he has been accustomed.

It may be asked why has this thing existed so long without being made public.

The answer is the very severest commentary upon the local government under which we live.

When Hill first got control of the boy there was some talk about the outrage, among the few who knew of the circumstance. There were several white men who were willing and anxious to take charge of the boy, but failed in their efforts to do so. He was then a mere child, and being acquainted with Hill and his family before

his mother's death, and perhaps with them only, he would naturally at first incline to stay with them. Very soon all interest ceased in the unfortunate youth, and for years he has been forgotten in his degradation. We have conversed with several gentlemen who know all the facts above stated, two of whom, one a physician who attended the boy's mother in her last illness, endeavored to intercept Hill's designs.

The only education which the boy has received was obtained in a negro school.

A New Female Seminary in Wilmington.—It affords us pleasure to note that the cause of education does not languish in Wilmington. St. Paul's Female Seminary, a fine grammar and elementary school for boys and girls, located on Sixth, next north of Market street, will commence its first scholastic year on the third of next October, in which instruction will be imparted in all the branches of a thorough and practical education, so as to fit pupils for the every-day duties and requirements of life, affording also instruction in those ornamental branches necessary to the finished female education.

The faculty is composed of Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Principal; Mrs. E. C. Bernheim, Vice Principal; Miss Lisette C. Bernheim, Teacher of French, Drawing and advanced English studies, and Miss Florence E. Bernheim, Teacher of Music and assistant in the Primary department.

The principal has for years enjoyed a deserved reputation in the State for thorough and profound scholarship, which added to his naturally fine abilities eminently qualifies him for an instructor.

We feel assured that this seminary will meet with the success to which its merits entitle it.

District Convention of Carteret, Jones and Onslow—The Democratic nominating convention of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Carteret, Jones and Onslow, assembled at Swansboro on the 24th inst. A correspondent writes us that in addition to the members of the convention, which was a full one, a large and enthusiastic crowd of the citizens of Onslow, Carteret and Jones assembled to hear the speeches of some of the candidates on the State ticket. Maj. Engelhard was on hand and spoke as our correspondent writes with telling effect. On the day previous, he addressed a large crowd at Saunders' store, Carteret. On the 25th he spoke to a large crowd at La Grange, and yesterday at Snow Hill in Pitt county.

From every section of the State we receive intelligence that the canvass is progressing finely, and that the democratic strength is growing daily.

Robeson and Columbus Senatorial Convention.—It will be seen from the following communication that Col. H. B. Short has been nominated as the democratic candidate for the Senate in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Robeson and Columbus. The nomination is tantamount to an election and we congratulate the good people of these two counties on their choice. The eminent qualifications of Col. Short will make him one of the most prominent and useful members of the Senate.

WHITEVILLE DEPOT, N. C., August 25, 1876.
DEAR JOURNAL:—The senatorial convention met at the court house in Whiteville at 11 o'clock to-day. There was an unusually large attendance. All the townships for the district composed of Robeson and Columbus counties were represented. Dr. Lewis of Lumberton was made chairman and C. C. Gore of Columbus, secretary. Col. H. B. Short was unanimously nominated on the first ballot after which the Colonel came forward and addressed the people in one of his usually good speeches. The Colonel is happily blessed in his ability to say a very great deal in a few words. The county convention has been organized. No nominations made yet. Columbus is alive for reform.

Yours in haste,
SUBSCRIBER.

Sampson County—Official Report of Proceedings of the Convention.
In pursuance of a notice given by the Democratic County Executive of the proceedings of the County Convention held at Clinton, in the Fair Hall, August 19th, 1876, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The Convention was called to order by Judge J. P. Peterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who in a very appropriate manner explained the objects of the Convention.

The townships were called and the following delegates reported: Turkey Township—W. A. Faison, L. R. Carroll, F. M. Carroll, Walter Thompson, William Moore, Piney Grove—A. C. Thompson, H. B. Ireland, Amos Royal, John E. Boyette, J. T. Wilson.

Westboro—G. R. Williams, P. Hudson, Buckner Hill, Ransom West, James Downing.
Holly—J. R. Watson, O. F. Herring, Allen B. Barber, John A. Baman, Isaiah McPhail.
Mingo—J. A. Butler, Jesse Wilson, Needham Warren, John M. Milford, Joseph Baggins.
Holly—J. R. Watson, O. F. Herring, Allen B. Barber, John A. Baman, Isaiah McPhail.
Mingo—J. A. Butler, Jesse Wilson, Needham Warren, John M. Milford, Joseph Baggins.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
One Square one week.....	\$1 00
One Square two weeks.....	1 50
One Square one month.....	3 00
One Square three months.....	8 00
One Square six months.....	15 00
One Square one year.....	28 00
The above rates are for advertising in advance.	

LOOK FOR THE MARK.
Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that the subscription will expire in a few days and they are requested to renew it without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has expired, and unless we hear from them immediately we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

Respect to his Memory—The Body Lying in state at New Albany—Preparations for the Funeral To-day.

NEW ALBANY, IND., Aug. 24.
From an early hour this morning till five o'clock in the evening a constant stream of people was passing through the corridors of the court house, where the remains of the late Speaker Kerr were lying in state. From the eyes of many visitors silent tears stole gently down the cheeks as they gazed upon the wasted form of the dead statesman. On his face the largest and most cruel scars of the civil war were etched in profusion around the coffin upon the catafalque. A magnificent wreath of immortelles was among the floral donations. At 8:30 o'clock to-night the funeral was closed, and a hearse conveyed the body to New Albany, where an escort of the committee and from various civic societies of the city, a detail of Masons and Odd Fellows, gathered to meet the remains. Mr. Kerr was an honored member, formal a guard of honor to the remains, and will watch over them until the hour of the funeral. The funeral to-morrow will be held at the residence of Gov. Hendricks, the State officers and a large number of citizens from various parts of the State, will be here to-night, remaining until after the obsequies. The city hall, court house and a number of private residences are draped in mourning. At 9 o'clock to-morrow all business houses in the city will be closed, and remain so until after the procession passes out to the cemetery.

A Gallant Young Editor Married.
[From the Richmond Dispatch].
The bold and brave editor of the *Richmond Dispatch* were all excitement yesterday when the news reached them that Miss Mattie Ould and Mr. Oliver J. Schoolcraft were married. It was hinted at in the Dispatch yesterday, and there were many inquiries during the day as to whether the rumor was confirmed. The following telegram was received at our office about 4 o'clock:

SALEM, VA., August 23.
ENS. DISPATCH: O. J. Schoolcraft and Miss Mattie G. Ould were married by the Rev. E. H. Ingle at 9 p. m. on the 21st, at the residence of Col. John A. Merdoun, Salem, Va. They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.

They had both been on a visit to the Montgomery White Sulphur for several weeks. They left that place on Monday and went to the Springs, where they were married. They will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun, and will be married usually reside at the residence of Col. Merdoun.